

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 8. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1849.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, Fifty Cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and Twenty-Five Cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT,

For the relief of Doctor Mottram Ball.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto Mottram Ball, of Northumberland county, Virginia, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being in full for the destruction of his buildings on Old Court House Point.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

January 19, 1849.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Frederick Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the accounts of Frederick Brown, late a captain in the army of the United States, upon just and equitable principles: Provided, That it shall appear that the said Frederick Brown has not been guilty of any misconduct or default in failing to render his accounts for settlement.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

January 19, 1849.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear, and of the shoals of those Capes, respectively; and to cause such an examination to be made of those Capes and shoals respectively, as will ascertain the practicability of erecting light houses, beacons, or buoys on or near the extreme points of them, or either of them; and also to cause the latitude and longitude of the said capes, extreme points, and shoals respectively, to be ascertained with as much exactness as may be practicable; and that the results of such surveys and examinations be reported to Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

January 19, 1849.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments: And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desiring to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their En-

voys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty. And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure, fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straights of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company.—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of the intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty; and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to a part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and extending, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored, and without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessels, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all slaves as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose; and

the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

ARTICLE VI.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and His Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN,
[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH,
[L. S.] FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON,
[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known, that JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the late session of the general assembly.

1. An act to authorize editors of certain newspapers to insert certain advertisements.
2. In addition to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisville Insurance Company.
3. For the benefit of part of the children of W. Schuchly, dec'd.
4. Establishing the town of Maxville in Washington county.
5. To open a road from Mount Sterling to the Virginia line, by way of Prestonsburg, and for other purposes.
6. For the benefit of the register of the land office.
7. For the relief of Thomas Bonnell.
8. Supplemental to an act passed on the 15th December, 1817, for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas Clark.
9. Further to regulate the debt due the commonwealth for sale of vacant lands.
10. For the benefit of Peter Bodine, dec'd. and for other purposes.
11. For the benefit of Nathaniel Tucker.
12. Erecting an election precinct in Nelson county.
13. Allowing further time to survey certain claims.
14. For the relief of the sheriffs of this commonwealth.
15. Concerning the sergeant of the court of appeals.
16. To provide for furnishing the circuit courts with a copy of the statute laws.
17. For the benefit of the heirs of Adam Woods and Israel Tully.
18. For the benefit of John Woods of Mercer county.
19. To amend an act concerning certain trespasses on lands.
20. For the benefit of Daniel and Anthony Owsley, Jacob Boyer and Samuel Ross.
21. For the benefit of Edward Maxey and John Wilson.
22. To incorporate the trustees of the Centre College of Kentucky at Danville.
23. For the benefit of Charles C. Carson.
24. For the benefit of Nancy Gaddy, Patsy Lawrence and others.
25. To amend an act entitled an act to amend the act concerning the importation and emancipation of slaves, approved February 8, 1815.
26. For the division of Knox county.
27. For the erection of a new county out of the counties of Logan, Warren and Allen.
28. To extend the Madison and Clarke Circuit Courts, and altering the time of holding the Estill Circuit and County Courts.
29. For the benefit of Thomas Hancock of Pulaski county.
30. Giving further time to settlers on the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico to return plats and certificates of survey.
31. Concerning the town of Greensburg.
32. To regulate certain towns in this commonwealth.
33. For the benefit of Conrad Baker of Casey county.
34. For the benefit of the devisees of John Curd and the heirs of Price Curd.
35. To extend and alter the time of holding circuit courts.
36. For the erection of the county of Hart out of the counties of Barren and Hardin.
37. Imposing a tax on all banking houses not incorporated by this commonwealth.
38. For the benefit of Aliceanna Brown.
39. For the benefit of Thomas Hancock.
40. To alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.
41. Authorizing Walter Preston to convey certain lands within this commonwealth.
42. For the benefit of Francis Lewis.
43. Allowing an additional number of justices of the peace to certain counties in this commonwealth.
44. For the relief of the surveyors of Jefferson and Garrard counties.
45. For the relief of Eliza G. Ball.
46. For the relief of the administrators and heirs of John Stapp, dec'd.
47. Concerning the duties of the register of the land office.
48. Vesting certain powers in the trustees of the town of Flemingsburg and Lebanon.
49. For the benefit of James Elder.
50. To declare Great Sandy river a navigable stream.
51. Authorizing the payment of a sum of money due by the commonwealth to John Hunter.
52. To authorize William and James Newton to build a dam and water grist and saw mill on Rough creek, in Ohio county.
53. Allowing cornerers and elisors pay for certain services.
54. Giving additional powers to the trustees of the town of Louisville and Nicholasville.
55. To amend the act regulating the town of Prestonsburg in Floyd county.

56. To authorize the sale of the donation lands of Salem Academy.

57. For the benefit of John P. Thomas, late treasurer.

58. Concerning the town of Versailles.

59. Re-establishing the town of Bloomfield, in Nelson county.

60. To amend the charter of the bank of Kentucky.

61. To prevent the making of entries and surveys and the emanation of grants for lands in this commonwealth.

62. To amend the act establishing independent banks in this commonwealth.

63. To extend the line of Ohio county.

64. To amend an act entitled "an act to establish and regulate the town of Campbellsville in Green county."

65. To amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Peter Sibert."

66. To amend an act entitled "an act to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Louisville turnpike road company."

67. Appropriating the bonus of the Farmers and Mechanics bank at Lexington to the Transylvania University for two years.

68. To amend and continue in force for a longer period, the Charter of the Bank of Kentucky.

69. To regulate the practice of the general court in certain cases.

70. To amend the several acts authorizing change of venue in civil cases.

71. To erect election precincts in the counties of Estill and Henderson.

72. For the relief of Elizabeth Armstrong.

73. Authorizing certain county courts to appoint port wardens and prescribing their duties.

74. To erect the county of Owen out of the counties of Franklin, Scott, Gallatin and Pendleton.

75. For the benefit of the heirs of Henry Garrard, dec'd.

76. Further to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Fayette.

77. To establish the true line between the counties of Floyd and Greenup.

78. To alter and amend the law concerning usury.

79. Concerning the marriage of Milton Gray.

80. For the benefit of Hetty Hall and others.

81. For the benefit of Joseph C. Belt.

82. For the benefit of Bethel and Bourbon academies.

83. To amend the law to suppress riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies of the people.

84. Adding part of the county of Christian to the county of Caldwell.

85. To incorporate the Burlington and Cynthiana Library Companies.

86. To amend the laws incorporating independent banks, and for other purposes.

87. To run the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee west of the Tennessee river.

88. Establishing a turnpike on the road leading from Georgetown to Cincinnati, and for other purposes.

89. To continue in force an act to suspend law process in certain cases.

90. Authorizing the county court of Muhlenburg to dispose of part of their public ground.

91. For the benefit of James Sammons.

92. For the benefit of Union Academy.

93. For the relief of Patty Bohannon.

94. Authorizing the county court of Pulaski to make additions to the town of Somerset.

95. To amend the act entitled an act respecting the conveyance and also the division of the real estate of William Kennedy, Benj. H. Samuel H. Beall, late of the county of Campbell.

96. For the benefit of James Williams.

97. For the benefit of the heirs of Christopher Hardwick.

98. Providing for the navigation of Pond river.

99. For the relief of the administrators of Reuben Underwood and the heirs of Spencer Gill.

100. Providing for a change of venue in the case of David H. Campbell.

101. To incorporate the southern college of Kentucky, the college of Urania, and the western college of Kentucky.

102. Establishing an academy in the county of Livingston.

103. For the benefit of the infant heirs of J. Hughes and Moses Hawkins, dec'd.

104. Further to regulate the town of Germantown in the counties of Mason and Bracken.

105. For the benefit of Samuel May.

106. For the benefit of the sheriff of Hardin county and for other purposes.

107. To incorporate the Lexington Atheneum.

108. Directing the clerk of Mason county to transcribe a certain record book.

109. For the benefit of Margaret Swan and Jane Berry.

110. Supplemental to the act establishing the county of Owen.

111. Authorizing the conveyance of certain lands belonging to the heirs of Mary Boyd and Ann Robinson.

112. Authorizing suits against heirs and devisees in certain cases and limiting the time of bringing suits against executors and administrators.

113. For the benefit of William Deming and Elizabeth Hall.

114. Further to regulate the disposition of the records of the supreme court for the district of Kentucky.

115. Establishing and regulating certain towns in this commonwealth.

116. Extending the terms of the Bath circuit court.

117. Supplemental to an act altering the mode of taking lists of taxable property.

118. To amend an act entitled an act to amend an act concerning occupying claimants of land.

119. For the benefit of Lawrence Flournoy.

120. For the benefit of Catharine Amis, Agness Snider, Rebecca Mitchell and John Hole.

121. To extend the limits of the town of Perryville.

122. For the benefit of the heirs of John Marshall.

123. For the benefit of Rebecca Gill and others.

124. To incorporate the Eddyville Steam Mill company.

125. Concerning the Estill Academy.

126. For the relief of Charles Willott, sen. Patrick Gilmore and others.

127. To release the state's claim to salt water in certain cases.

128. To incorporate the Bowling-Green bridge company.

129. Further to indulge the settlers on the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico to pay the state price on their claims.

130. To amend the act entitled an act to appoint a sergeant of the court appeals.

131. Concerning certain offences committed by slaves, and giving the circuit courts jurisdiction of the trial of slaves for capital offences.

132. An act to regulate the fees of the justices of the peace of this commonwealth.

133. To amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Fayette and Madison turnpike company and for other purposes.

134. For the appropriation of money.

135. For the benefit of the heirs of Philip Barbour, dec'd. and the administrators of Benjamin M. Daniel's estate.

136. Establishing the town of Francesburg, in Union county.

137. For the benefit of Wm. Littell.

138. Authorizing an addition to the town of Burksville.

139. To extend the time of the Hardin circuit court, and to alter the time of holding the June term of Nelson circuit court and for other purposes.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the auditor to employ additional counsel to prosecute suits against the officers of the United States Bank.

2. For the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

3. Fixing on a day on which to elect a senator in Congress for the next senatorial term.

4. For the examination of the bank of Kentucky and branches.

5. Appointing a committee to examine the accounts of the commissioners appointed under the act for the improvement of Internal Navigation.

6. Fixing on a day on which to elect a Treasurer, Public Printer and President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State.

7. Directing the joint committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's office to destroy certain vouchers.

8. Respecting Christopher Miller.

9. Relative to the road leading from Mount Sterling to the Virginia line by way of Prestonsburg.

James M. Pike,

At the Sign of the Golden Rose, Main street, has received a few Bottles of the unparelled

MACASSAR OIL.

The Macassar Oil is so denominated, because it is composed of vegetable ingredients from an exotic plantation, appertaining to the island of Macassar, and is recommended on the basis of truth and experience. To sum up its extraordinary properties:—It prevents baldness, and most efficaciously braces the pores of the head, which eminently tends to promote the growth of the hair; it nourishes the hair and produces a strong curl; it prevents its changing color in cases of sickness, anxiety of mind, deep study, &c.; it never fails to produce a soft, smooth, and beautiful gloss, which renders the hair intimately elegant; on artificial hair it will produce the same pleasing effects. In fine, as adding strength, affording nourishment, exciting to a luxuriant growth and brilliantly ornamenting and embellishing the human hair, there is none can equal it.—Price four dollars per Bottle, with directions for using, and an extensive treatise on the human hair, accompanying each bottle.

ALSO,—

A few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OIL, which in its pure state, (independent of its other properties) has the very desirable effect of removing Dander and Scurf.—Price \$2 50, with directions.

He likewise has received an elegant assortment of Ladies Toilette Boxes, a few Cards of Rouge, Swansdown Powder Puffs, Transparent Soap, Gentlemen's Rattans, &c. &c.

February 12-3t

Henry Guibert,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will re-open and commence a new quarter of DANCING SCHOOL, on Wednesday the 17th of February, at his BALL ROOM on Short street.

TUTORING.

Every Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock to one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The first PRACTISING BALL, will take place on Wednesday the 24th inst. from 7 o'clock to 10—and every other Wednesday during the quarter. The Ladies are respectfully invited.

N. B. The parents wishing to send their sons to the Practising Balls only, will find a subscription especially for them at Mr. Giron's Confectionary.

Evening School for the Gentlemen, will commence as soon as a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained. Subscription at Mr. Giron's Lexington, Feb. 5, 1849—tf

Valuable Property For Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by William Ross and Wife, for the purposes therein specified, bearing date the 5th day of October last, and recorded in the Fayette County Court Clerk's Office; will be exposed to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of March next,

All that Tract or Lot of Land,

Lying and being in the town of Lexington, known in the general plan of the said town by its number 69; together with all the appurtenances thereunto appertaining or in anywise belonging.

Terms of sale, good well endorsed negotiable notes, payable in equal portions, at three, six, nine and twelve months after the day of sale.

T. T. BARR, Trustee.

Feb. 12, 1849-3t

FOR RENT,

THE LEXINGTON BATH HOUSES,

For the ensuing year. Apply to

WALTER CONNELL.

Feb. 12, 1849-3t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the partnership existing heretofore between W. & E. Connell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm will make payment to W. Connell, and all those to whom we stand indebted, will present their accounts, properly adjusted, and they will be paid. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Connell alone.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

An account of the proceedings [on Friday, Jan. 30,] on the bill providing a mode for prosecuting and deciding controversies between two or more states.

A motion was made to strike out the words, in the first section, "or any other matter proper to be decided in a judicial way."

Mr. TALBOT spoke in favor of the bill, generally, while he gave his amendment, to obviate the objections of some gentlemen to the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave into the amendment from the same motive as his colleague, and was willing the bill should be confined to controversies respecting territorial limits.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tenn. thought the bill unnecessary, in any respect, as the disputes between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky respecting limits could be settled without it; but he should be much less opposed to the bill, if this amendment took place.

Mr. FROMENTIN was opposed to the amendment. He thought the constitutional provision on the subject was meant to embrace all controversies between states, as well as those relating to boundary. He thought it the duty of Congress to pass the law: and he did not believe any difficulty would arise in carrying it into effect. He wished the provisions of the bill as general as possible, with a view to prevent all quarrels and applications of force to redress real or supposed injuries.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EPPES declared himself hostile to the bill, and moved to postpone it indefinitely. He believed this bill could only be executed by military force. The principles he contended for were ably supported in the work entitled "the Federalist."

He would rather, had a motion to strike out the first section been in order, that the question should have been taken directly on the merits of the bill, to decide whether a provision of the constitution, which had lain inactive for thirty years, should now be called into action.

Congress had shrunk from the exercise of the power to district the states; and he thought this bill much more dangerous, and likely to produce disturbance, than that. The power to suspend the habeas corpus act had never been exercised. This wise course ought to be adhered to in the present case.

This bill was calculated to increase discontent and suspicion. Mr. E. here read an extract from the Federalist, (p. 93, late edition,) corroborating his idea, that a decree against a sovereign state could not be enforced but by the sword. The power of the federal court, said Mr. E., to try suits between an individual and a state has been expunged. With a few more observations, Mr. E. submitted the motion he had made.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the same course had been pursued at the last session as was now proposed, and if this motion now prevailed, it must be considered as a rejection of the bill. The state of Kentucky had addressed a memorial to congress in favor of such a measure as was proposed by the bill, and he deemed it a duty to submit the reasons which occurred to him in support of it.

Under the constitution, power was given to congress to make the provisions contemplated by this bill. Why tremble at the exercise of this power? There must be authority somewhere to settle disputes between states, and where would it be lodged so safely as in the national judiciary? He believed no ground of alarm or apprehension existed. The greatest and proudest states in the Union would cheerfully submit to the decision of that tribunal any litigation between them.

The states would be sued by their consent to the provision of the constitution authorizing this law; and they could not, therefore, complain of any violation of their sovereignty or independence.

He deemed it essential to the perpetuity of our union, that this power should have been given, and that it should be exercised. The very author whom the gentleman had quoted supported this provision in the constitution, by example and reason. The objections came from those states likely to be made defendants under this act, and from the great and powerful state of Virginia.

This provision was meant to protect the small states against the large. And have we come to this, that the large and proud states shall threaten resistance to a constitutional law? He hoped such threats would not terrify us into an abandonment of this power. He appreciated the high and honorable motives of the gentleman from Virginia; but he thought his apprehensions unfounded and visionary.

He believed the judgment of the Supreme Court, as now limited, would execute itself silently and effectually. There was no danger of the necessity of employing military force. The states could not settle their disputes amicably themselves, without the mediation of a disinterested tribunal. Virginia and Pennsylvania had all but come to open war, on a territorial difference. Was this the suaver in modo which ought to be pursued in settling boundaries? And such a dispute would not now be settled so easily between those potent states. Suppose Kentucky should give up its claim rather than come to open war, would it be right for the general government to see her strip of her rights? She had no alternative but to do this, or appeal to the sword. Would it be just or magnanimous to refuse to exercise this power, and thus permit such wrongs to be done? Though proud of his state and of her character, he should not deem her disgraced by being made a defendant under this law, or by submitting to the decision of the Supreme Court. He

wished such a high tribunal could be erected to settle all disputes between nations, and oblige proud and ambitious nations to submit to just and equitable terms of settlement. And should we, of one flesh and blood, quarrel among ourselves, when so easy a remedy is in our power? New-Jersey has her disputes; Rhode Island has her disputes; and, if they are wronged, is there any honorable gentleman who would not wish to see them righted?

Mr. EATON thought it unnecessary to go into the details of the bill, until the question of postponement was decided. He was opposed to the bill, because, though the power was vested in Congress, it was not prudent or expedient to exercise it. Had this law existed during the dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania, it might not have been settled as well as it was by the two states.

This law was certainly intended to answer a local purpose—to decide a dispute between Tennessee and Kentucky; and, in its consequences, might lead to heart-burnings and outrages. He apprehended, from the number interested in this dispute, serious contests would arise from it. The constitution had, he confessed, given the right; but it did not follow that it was wise or safe to exercise it. Congress had prudently declined, for nearly thirty years, to exercise the power; and he thought this was a salutary and useful lesson to us.

He thought this bill was calculated to produce discord among the states; but, by closing your doors against such disputes, they will be amicably adjusted. He thought it prudent, and just, and proper, to refuse to pass this bill.

Yeas 14, Nays 16, as heretofore stated; but the bill was afterwards rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SPENCER presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of discount and deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next; that after the said day, the bills or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States; and the Attorney General of the United States shall on that day, or as soon thereafter as may be, cause a *scire facias* to be sued out in conformity to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States; calling upon the said corporation to shew cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited: unless the said corporation shall, by a legal act to be delivered to, and approved by, the Attorney General, and to be by him transmitted to Congress at the next session thereof, declare its assent to the following propositions, on or before the first day of July next, viz:

1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voters, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereof, or to some person or persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be declared in the certificate to be held, and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificates of ownership.

2. That Congress may provide for the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stockholders thereof, when convened in a general meeting.

3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the United States.

4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same without being subject to the redemption unless consented to by it, until the time or times specified in the certificates thereof.

5. That no by-law of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the bank, and of the accounts of every person dealing with it; and that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors.

6. That the provision in the second fundamental article, prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession, may be modified or repealed by Congress.

7. No discount shall, in any case, be made by the bank of Philadelphia, or by any office, without the consent of at least four directors of the bank or of the office, as the case may be.

8. Congress may authorize the bank to deal and trade in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges of its own stock, and of the funded debt of the United States, in security for loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof.

9. That persons holding stock, upon which any installment shall have been paid by the proceeds of notes discounted, shall be compelled gradually, and as soon as circumstances will admit, to pay the full amount of such installment in coin, or in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charter; and no dividend of profits shall be allowed to such stock, until the said payment is completed.

10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be permitted at any time, either in person, or by agent to be appointed by him, to inspect all the books,

papers, correspondence, minutes, and proceedings of the board of directors of the bank, and of all its offices, and of all their officers.

11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or any part of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, required to be paid by the 20th section of the charter.

12. That when a *scire facias* may be issued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the bank shall be received as evidence, instead of the originals.

The foregoing provisions, or any of them, may at any time be enacted into a law or laws, by Congress, and shall thereafter, become a part of the charter of the bank.

The resolution having been read, and the question stated whether the house would now consider it—

Mr. SPENCER, with the view of removing any objection which might be felt to the consideration of the motion, stated that it was not now his wish to go into a discussion of it, but only to be enabled to have it referred to the committee of the whole house to which had been committed the report concerning the management of the Bank.

Mr. TYLER asked leave to make one remark. He hoped the house would agree to consider the resolution, that it might take the course suggested by the mover, and have a full and fair discussion. He wished that every member might have an opportunity of exhibiting his views, and that the house might make its final decision with all the lights to be derived from deliberate discussion and mature reflection; but he would here say, that, whenever the question on the adoption of this motion should be presented to him, he should be obliged to vote for its rejection, under the hope that the house would, in preference, direct a *scire facias* to be forthwith issued.

The house having agreed to consider the resolution,

Mr. SPENCER moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union, to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would not be committed, but that it would be laid on the table. He hoped the question would be fully met; and it had been his intention, if no other member should do so, to move to instruct the committee on the judiciary to report a bill to repeal the charter of the Bank. The patient, Mr. J. said, was too far gone to be recovered; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable, and it was better to meet the question at once. He, therefore, moved to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. SPENCER was as willing as any one to meet the question fully, and to give the subject a fair and ample discussion; and he thought the course he proposed to give the resolution, was the best way to afford it a full consideration, because the report was already committed, and, by referring his resolution to the same committee, the whole subject would be presented for discussion, &c. He would, however, give way to the course moved by Mr. JOHNSON, and consent to laying the resolution for the present on the table. Mr. S. then withdrew his motion to commit the resolution, and it was laid on the table.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER.

On Wednesday last, the orator nascent, Mr. CLAY, made a speech against the Seminole war, which astonished every hearer. I may safely say that it was a blaze of senatorial eloquence, such as has not been heard within the walls of the house of representatives.

Mr. C. was aware, that improper motives would be attributed to him, and therefore very properly disclaimed all intention of imputing improper motives to the illustrious chief magistrate of his nation, or that great military chieftain whose conduct was to be the subject of discussion. Even the enemies of Mr. C. were charmed with that gigantic effort of his super-human mind. An old gentleman near me, proverbial for his aristocratical principles, and his enmity to Mr. C. in the times of party fury, involuntarily exclaimed, "Clay all thine be forgiven thee." I will not attempt to give you even a sketch; for unless I could follow him through the whole, it would be mutilation. Col. JOHNSON followed Mr. Clay, and though less eloquent, was nevertheless strong and impressive. It was a case where the honest feelings of his heart ran away with him, and there were sudden bursts of eloquence, such as we have not received from him lately.

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

Yesterday, agreeably to an intimation given on the day preceding, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the house, on the subject of the Seminole war, and in favor of the report of the military committee. His speech in reply to Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, whom he treated with the most keen and lively satire, afforded a brilliant display of eloquence, argument, and ingenuity, rarely surpassed, if ever equalled, in our congressional annals. He gave full scope to the powers of his gigantic mind, which imparted uncommon gratification to his hearers. Respecting Gen. JACKSON's conduct, in making war upon Spain, and in the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, he said, he had not only violated his orders, but the provisions of the constitution; and respecting the President, he said, he had kept inviolable the constitution, as far as in his power, by ordering the restoration of the

captured Florida pests: he was glad to see this instance of the integrity of Mr. MONROE's administration.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour, a quorum not being present for business, owing, it is supposed, to the general interest that prevailed to hear Mr. CLAY's remarks.

The gallery of the House was filled at an early hour, as well as the avenues leading to it.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER.

It is believed that scarcely any subject ever discussed in Congress, excited more interest in or out of doors, than is now manifested respecting the conduct of Gen. JACKSON in the Seminole war. During three days it has occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Representatives. The attendance of members was never more general, and the discourse of strangers never greater or more constant than during that time.

And, although some of the principal speakers in the house have expressed their opinions, the public curiosity seems in no degree abated.

It must be admitted that, hitherto, the advantage, both as it respects argument and eloquence, is greatly on the side of those who disapprove of Gen. JACKSON's proceedings. The speech of Mr. CLAY, (himself a host) is believed to have surpassed any thing delivered within the walls of the house for many years. And on the opposite side, the vindication of Gen. J. by Gen. SMYTH, was characterized by great force and ingenuity.

It is difficult to foresee the result of this discussion. Many members of eminent talents, and of great weight in the house, have yet expressed no opinion; and, among these, is Mr. LOWMEYER, who, from his great talents and integrity, possesses so much of the confidence of the nation.

It has been justly observed, that it is not a party question. It is confidently asserted, that, even in the cabinet, a great difference of opinion prevails. The President himself is said to have beheld much of Gen. J.'s conduct with regret; and the name of at least one of the great officers of state, who is known to the whole country as an undeviating republican, and as an energetic minister, has been mentioned as decidedly disapproving it. The same difference prevails among the republicans both in and out of Congress: and, if among the federalists men may be found who will support the General throughout, so, among the friends of the President, and among the admirers of Gen. J. are to be seen those loudest in condemnation of this particular transaction.

The present state of this question presents a spectacle calculated to excite the wonder and even the admiration of Europeans. It shews that, in this country, at least, attachment to party yields to the paramount claims of humanity, of justice, and of law; and that, however great is the respect, the confidence, the gratitude, entertained for any man, all those feelings are made to give place to the higher feeling of duty. It shews, also, that here, at least, there is a real responsibility, on the part even of the highest of the public functionaries; and that those charged with the public authority, whatever may be their rank, are really answerable for its proper exercise, to the people, from whom it is derived, and for whose benefit it is held.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Democratic Press, dated Washington, Jan. 20th, 1819.

"The debate on Gen. JACKSON's conduct goes on in the House! Mr. CLAY appeared to day in the strongest, most eloquent, and judicious speech ever delivered, or ever will deliver, I have no doubt. It seldom occurs to me to make such an appearance twice. The occasion was a great one. It behoves history to give a true and full account of the merits of the subject, and the great occasion and merit of the citizen, whose conduct was in question. He maintained the line of sound discretion with inconceivable success, not one word escaped him of light character. He dealt little in the highest attributes of a Congressional orator. He held his audience in rapt attention, but their ears were not more delighted than their minds were elevated, their minds being enlightened, and their understandings convinced. I declare I felt that, in a kind Providence, no one would be so unwise as to persist in approving the General, though I am sure there will be no danger of our country being misled by such a man. Mr. CLAY acquitted him of evil intentions; so from the face of the documents all may. What may come out in the end, I do not predict, but if he fares hardly, he will owe it to his friends."

"Exaggerating honors are due to Col. JOHNSON, and the members who united in the remonstrance against a report unfavorable to the reputation of Gen. JACKSON. The memory of that illustrious commander will never be lost, while gratitude and hope exist in our country. And it will all ways be remembered that Col. JOHNSON dared to support the reputation of the Republic, and to do honor to the services which have blessed our country. Could we have some such of this worthy member, we would bind it upon our hearts."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A report from the Secretary of War on this subject, was transmitted to Congress on Thursday last. This report discloses the progress made in all the roads which have been commenced under the authority of the war department.

"(1) The road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, our readers are already apprized of the progress, by publications in the newspapers.

"(2) Of the road from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, to Madisonville, alluded to in a debate in the house of representatives the other day, fifty miles have been completed, by the troops, on the lower part of the road, making many causeways and bridges of the most durable materials; and, at the other end, about forty miles have been made south of the Tennessee river, making, in like manner, many bridges and causeways.

The most laborious part of the road, it is added, has been completed, and done in the best manner.

"The military way on the north west-

ern frontier, from Detroit to the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lakes, has progressed as far as Eight Mile Creek, that is, within eight miles of the rapids, making in all a distance of seventy miles. Of this road, the report of the commanding general says it is an excellent one, being eighty feet wide, the low places on it being all causewayed, and bridges built where necessary. The number of causeways on it exceed sixty, and the bridges are of considerable length; that on which the troops are now employed being 450 feet in length, constructed of timber in the most durable manner.

"These are the only military roads which have been commenced.

SPECIE.

There have recently been two very able and interesting reports made on this subject in congress—one of them in the senate, by the committee of finance, on the expediency of prohibiting by law the exportation of specie—and the other in the House of Representatives by a committee appointed to examine and report on the laws regulating foreign and domestic coins. They shew the utility of making laws to prevent the exportation of specie, and to create in strong terms, a resort to such an expedient. The committee in the senate, and secretary of the treasury, who gave them their views on the subject, seem to think, that the exportation of specie in the India trade is a considerable cause of our embarrassments; but the committee of the other house have combated this opinion with success, and consider the great multiplication of banks and paper currency as the principal source of our difficulties. They all agree, that a balance of trade against us, and an excessive paper currency, are the great evils of the day; and that the only effectual remedies are, the practice of industry and economy, so as to make our exports, equal our imports, and a rigorous execution of specie payments from the banks. The latter measure is indeed the one, which it is most necessary for the people to keep in view; for trade will regulate itself: it cannot subsist long with a balance against us: but if the law and public opinion will tolerate the banks in suspending specie payments, they will adopt that course, and persist in it, to the ruin of the country. The committee on the coin admit, that its exportation to India and other places, operates oppressively on the banks, by making them in some degree collectors of specie for the exporters; & to obviate this inconvenience in some measure, but not in the hope of retaining specie in the country, under the existing state of things, they propose that the nominal value be raised above the intrinsic value of our coin, compared with that of other countries, or in other words, that it shall be alloyed more at the mint; with which the banks will supply themselves, and the merchants, instead of drawing it from them, will then collect foreign coins for exportation.

REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The legislature of Va. have recently passed an act to establish a University in Albemarle county, in which there are to be ten professors, embracing in their several departments an immense range of literary and scientific studies. The proceeds of the "literary fund" appropriated to the use of this institution, together with the primary schools, academies, and colleges, located in all parts of the state, amount nearly to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The bill introduced into our own legislature, during the late session, would if it had passed, have established a literary fund for this state more ample and efficient than that of Virginia. A glorious opportunity was offered our legislators, to immortalize themselves and confer inestimable and everlasting benefits on their country. But, no! palsied by the sordid influence of the banks, they could not elevate their minds to measures so illustrious and beneficent. Poor degraded bank-riders! Kentucky! what is to become of you? In almost every other state, we find the legislature occupied with grand & efficient projects for the encouragement of learning and internal improvements—but here, we seem to be all spell-bound and brutified by the influence of the banks and the mania of speculation.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 2.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the Southern Mail was robbed, about one mile this side of Bridgetown, and about 19 miles from this city.

Three men with masks, suddenly presented themselves in the road, and called out to the driver to stop, which he complied with on their presenting pistols. They then cut one of the traces from the carriage, robbed the passengers of a gold watch and some small change; and opening the mail, took out a number of letters, and filled a pair of saddle-bags (knapsacks) which they brought with them.

We understand that Mr. Henry Cohen, a passenger in the mail coach, had about thirty-three thousand dollars in his possession at the time, which he prudently slipped down under foot, and which was not discovered by the robbers. This money was sent on by one of the banks in Philadelphia, and deposited yesterday in the Manhattan bank by Mr. Cohen.

It is not yet ascertained how many, or of what particular description of letters were taken. Sixty-one single letters from New Orleans are missing, and all those from Philadelphia, except those on which the postage was paid are gone. These being in a bundle by themselves, escaped.

By their dialect, two of the robbers are foreigners. Their countenance, of course, could not be discovered.

It is believed that these robbers have not been successful in obtaining the most valuable part of the mail.

One of the robbers was a stout man, having on a dark great coat, and dark pantaloons; another had on a white flannel jacket, the bottom of which was tucked under his pantaloons, and of a mean appearance; the third one, who kept the driver in awe with a pistol, could not be discovered. They observed to the passengers, that they did not intend to hurt any one, their object being money.

They were armed with pistols and dirks or large knives, which they took pains to exhibit, in order to keep the passengers in constant dread. Their civility, for robbers, was considered remarkable—for had they made a thorough search of the passengers and the coach, they would have obtained an immense sum of money.

Mr. Cohen is of opinion, from their want of talent in the line of their profession, that they will be apprehended.

Postscript.—Since the above was put in type, Mr. Marsh, the postmaster of

Railway, arrived in town with a number of letters, which were found near the spot where the robbery took place. The letters found are nearly all open, and are principally from the city of Washington and Richmond in Virginia. What is very singular, however, is this fact, that among the letters found, were two large bundles of bank notes from Washington, which were entire, the seals of the envelope remaining untouched.

This is another proof of the bungling manner in which these raw hands have gone through their business.

The masks used on the occasion were made of raw sheep skin, one of which was found with the letters.

Numerous parties started early yesterday morning in pursuit of the robbers; and to use the language of a gentleman from Railway, "Jersey was all in arms."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 1.

Robbery of the Mail.—1000 dollars reward. This morning, about 3 o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabeth-town, (N. J.) the United States Mail Coach, was stopped by three armed men, masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened the Coach door and robbed the passengers of their watches, money &c.—they then cut open the mail, and after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a saddle-bag, made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English, but whether affectedly or not cannot be told. It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain what part of the mail has been taken. All reasonable charges, with the above reward, will be paid for the detection of these villains.

THEODORUS BAILEY.

Post-Office, N. Y. City, Feb. 1, 1819.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 6.

THE MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.

Copy of a letter from the Postmaster of the City of New-York, to the Postmaster General.

New-York City, 3d February, 1819.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that two of the mail robbers mentioned in my letter of yesterday, (their names Maurie and Bertrand, both Frenchmen,) were this morning apprehended by two of our police officers, and are now under examination before our city police magistrates. They found upon them, secreted in their clothes, about one thousand dollars; the search not yet completed. The third robber is also a Frenchman, of the name of Doctor Henrie, who, it is believed, is making his way for Philadelphia. There can be no doubt but that these are the villains who perpetrated the robbery.

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

THEODORUS BAILEY.

R. J. Meigs, Esq. Postmaster General.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

Two men were arrested in the upper part of the city, and brought to the police office at 12 o'clock, where they are now under examination. A note from Col. Christian, the magistrate, to Gen. Bailey, says, "they are no doubt the identical persons;" about 1000 dollars are already found upon them. One of them is a stout, tall man; the other writes his name "Ih. Maurie." Part of the money found is identified to have been taken.

The name of the tall man is Bertrand, or Bertram, an Italian.

1050 dollars are found upon them: among which 4 notes of 100 dollars each, from a southern correspondent to Messrs. W. W. and T. L. Chester, in this city.

They were taken in Cherry-street, this forenoon, by Messrs. Curtis and Bogart, city marshals.—Nat. Int.

From the New York Evening Post.

From our file of late English papers, we perceive a numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on the 17th November, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to select a suitable candidate to represent that city in parliament, in the place of the late respected Sir Samuel Romilly. Sir Francis Burdett was called to the chair. Three candidates were proposed, viz.—Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Cobbett, and Lord John Russell. The question was put upon the three gentlemen nominated, and decided in favor of the first named, by a large majority. Sir Francis Burdett has subscribed 1000l. towards defraying the expenses of Mr. Hobhouse's election.

Extract of a letter from London.

"I called on Mr. Hobhouse to day, to give me some information that may be useful to E. and picked up from him some literary news, the chief of which is, that Lord Byron is about to publish two poems, one on the story of Don Juan, dramatic. Hobhouse himself up to the elbows in the election for Westminster, is nevertheless writing a book on the revolutions of Italy, between 1794 and 1814, for which he will have fine materials from his connexions there. His Notes to Lord Byron are the best work I have ever seen on Italy, especially in what relates to its recent literature. He is a little, short fellow, extremely lively, eloquent in conversation, and talks very volubly and very well. I should not think him violent, as a party man, from what he says to me to day, though his notes give us a different opinion."

FROM A WASHINGTON PAPER.

Late accounts from England, received in this city, state that numbers of Englishmen, with their families, are preparing themselves to come out to Birkbeck's Illinois settlement, next spring; among whom some are said to be very wealthy: an individual is named who purposes bringing along with him 20,000 pounds sterling; another 3000, &c. The preference given to Illinois by these persons about to emigrate, is thought to be owing to Birkbeck's letters from thence, lately published in England, giving an account of that territory. Their circulation has been very general, and nearly 800 pounds are said to have been cleared by their sale.

We also learn that Cobbett's friends have been sounding the British ministry preparatory to his return to England; but their determination had not been made known.

We understand that the negotiation for the cession of the Florida has been resumed.—Washington City Paper.

Law of Kentucky.

AN ACT

To alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

Approved February 2, 1819.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the lists of taxable property in this commonwealth, shall be taken in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed.

§ 2. The county court of every county, shall, at their March, April or May terms, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in each and every year thereafter, appoint one or more fit persons to receive and take in all lists of taxable property in their respective counties; and said court shall have power and authority to make reappointments, whenever it shall become necessary. Each commissioner so appointed shall continue in office for the term of ten months; and shall, before he begins to execute the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, before the clerk of the county court of his county, who is hereby authorized to administer the same: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, diligently and faithfully execute the duties of a commissioner for taking in lists of taxable property, without favor, affection, or partiality: So help me God." A certificate of which oath shall be preserved by the said clerk.

§ 3. The court of each county in which more than one commissioner shall be appointed, shall lay off their county into districts, and assign and allot a commissioner to each district. Every commissioner appointed under and by virtue of this act, shall immediately after he shall have taken the oath of office as before prescribed, commence and proceed with all practicable dispatch, throughout his county or district, (as the case may be) and call on every person therein, subject to taxation, or having property in his or her possession or care, on which any tax may be then imposed by law, for a written list thereof; which list being distinctly read over by the commissioner to the person delivering the same, he or she shall make oath or affirmation that such list contains a true, full and complete account of all persons and every species of property belonging to, or in his or her possession or care, subject to taxation, on the tenth day of March then next preceding; and that no contract, change or removal of property whatsoever, hath been entered into, or any other method devised, practised or used in order to evade the payment of taxes, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; which oath or affirmation the commissioner is empowered and required to administer. In case any person shall be absent from his or her place of residence, at the time the commissioner calls to receive his or her list of taxable property, the commissioner may, by written notice left at said person's place of residence, with some white member of his or her family above the age of twelve years, require the attendance of such absent person, with his or her list of taxable property, at some convenient time and place within the district of such commissioner; and in case of his or her failing to attend at such time and place, the commissioner shall proceed in like manner as is hereinafter directed in cases of refusal to give in lists when called on; and the court shall determine, from all the circumstances of the case, whether the person so failing to attend shall be subject to the fine and triple tax imposed on those refusing to give in lists, and shall give judgment accordingly.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if any list of taxable property given into a commissioner, contains land, or a town lot or lots, not in the actual occupancy of the person giving in such list, nor situated in the county in which he resides, and said land or town lot or lots shall be improved, it shall be the duty of each and every person giving in such list, to state therein the number of the lot or lots, and the town in which they are situated, and also make out in such list as correct a description as may be, of the nature and kind of the improvements on said land or lot or lots.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioner after he shall have collected and taken in the lists of taxable property in his county or district, (as the case may be) to make out, in the form now prescribed by law, an alphabetical book thereof of all persons and property subject to taxation; and each and every commissioner shall, from his own view, knowledge, or the best information he can obtain, affix and add to each and every list, of taxable property given in to him, the value of the property contained in such list, and return the said alphabetical book so made out, together with the original lists of taxable property given in to him, to the clerk of the county court of the county in which he was appointed, on or before the first day of September in each year. Each county court clerk shall make out two alphabetical books of all persons and property subject to taxation, as returned to him by the commissioner or commissioners; one of which he shall transmit to the auditor of public accounts, by the first day of November in each year; the other he shall deliver to the sheriff or collector of the county, as soon as may be after he shall have executed bond for the collection of the revenue tax, and take a receipt therefor; which receipt the said clerk shall forward to the auditor of public accounts, by the first day of April thereafter.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted,* That every such clerk shall carefully preserve in his office the alphabetical book or books,

and original lists of taxable property returned to him by the commissioner or commissioners as before required; and they shall be open to the inspection of every one requiring to see them.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted,* That each and every commissioner shall, when he returns to the clerk the alphabetical list as before required to be returned by him, report to the court in writing the names of all persons who shall have omitted to give in a list of their taxable property, or shall have given in a false and fraudulent or imperfect list. And in case any person or persons shall have wholly refused or neglected to give in a list of his or her taxable property, the commissioner, from his own knowledge or the best information he can get, shall report in writing the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and shall add thereto the value thereof, according to his knowledge and the best information he can obtain in relation thereto; which value may be used by the county court as *prima facie* evidence of the value of the article of taxable property contained in such written report of the commissioner.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerk of each county court with whom any such report is filed, shall forthwith issue a summons against each and every such delinquent, requiring him or her to appear at the next succeeding term of said court; and on the return of such summons executed, the court shall as soon as may be, proceed to hear and determine the same, and give judgment for a fine and triple tax, as directed by law, and determine the value whereon to fix the triple tax. The court, by the report of the commissioner, oath of the party, or other competent evidence, may proceed to ascertain the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and the value thereof.

§ 9. *Be it further enacted,* That for preventing frauds and impositions on the commissioners, any person having knowledge of any false, fraudulent or imperfect list, or of any person who shall have failed to give in his or her list of taxable property to the proper commissioner, shall give information thereof to the county court, and thereupon the same mode of proceeding shall be had as is directed in case of information given by a commissioner.

§ 10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be known at any time, in any year, to the sheriff or collector of the revenue, that any person has failed in any preceding year to give in his or her list of taxable property, such sheriff or collector shall forthwith report such delinquent to the court of his county, which shall in the manner before prescribed, proceed to inflict the fine and triple tax as in other cases reported by the commissioner. No sheriff, commissioner, or individual, shall be liable for costs in any case reported by them. In cases reported by the sheriff, or an individual, the court shall proceed to ascertain the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and the value thereof, by the oath of the party, or such other competent evidence as may be in its power. Any person who shall have failed to give in a list of his or her taxable property to the proper commissioner, may, nevertheless, give in such list to the county court of his county, on or before the first day of March after the said commissioner shall have made return as aforesaid of his alphabetical book; and when such list shall be given in to the county court, they shall, from their own knowledge, or from the best information they can obtain, ascertain, annex and fix to said list the value of the property therein contained; but in all such cases the person so failing shall be subject to a fine and triple tax, unless he shall satisfy the court that his or her failure to give in his or her list of taxable property was not owing to his or her neglect or indolence to give in such list to the commissioner; and in no case shall any person be exempt from the fine and triple tax imposed by this act, or any law now in force in relation to taking in lists of taxable property as required by this act, or for having given in a false, fraudulent or imperfect list, unless he or she shall deliver to said court a full and fair list of his or her taxable property, in the manner herein before prescribed.

§ 11. *Be it further enacted,* That the county court of each county, at each term throughout the year, shall have power to impose the fine and triple tax in any case brought properly before them.

§ 12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioner appointed under this law, to take, in the year 1819, and in every year thereafter, an accurate account in his book of every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, in his county or district, (as the case may be) for the purpose of enabling the legislature of this commonwealth to apportion its representation; and shall also report in his book a separate list of the number of all the free white males above the age of twenty-one years, who may reside within the bounds of each town within his district.

§ 13. *Be it further enacted,* That in case any commissioner appointed under this act shall fail to return his alphabetical list of taxable property as before required, within the time herein before described, it shall notwithstanding be the duty of the clerk to receive the same when returned, and as soon thereafter as practicable transmit a certified copy of such list to the auditor of public accounts, and deliver a similar copy to the sheriff or collector, and take his receipt therefor: *Provided,* nevertheless, that such commissioner shall be subject to be fined the sum of one hundred dollars, for failing to make his return by the time herein before prescribed; which fine

may be recovered by motion in the name of the commonwealth of Kentucky, in the county court of the county in which he was appointed, on ten days previous notice given; which court shall enter judgment for such fine against such delinquent commissioner, unless he shall make it appear to the court that such failure was produced by circumstances not within his control. And it shall be the duty of the attorneys for the counties respectively, to prosecute all delinquents under this act; and all fines imposed by this act, shall go towards lessening the county levy.

§ 14. The county court of each county shall allow to each commissioner the sum of six shillings for every day he shall make satisfactory proof to the court, to have been faithfully engaged in the execution of the duties appertaining to the office of commissioner; and each and every such commissioner shall be exempt from fine for not doing militia duty in time of peace, working on highways, and serving as jurors, for the term for which he shall have been appointed. And the clerk shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law for similar services.

§ 15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the county courts respectively, to cause to be certified to the sheriff or collector, and the auditor, true copies of all lists of taxable property, with the respective values, which shall have been given in to the said courts, of which the sheriff shall be bound *ex officio* to take notice. And the sheriff or collector shall proceed to collect the tax from each and every person, copies of whose lists shall have been so certified to him, according to the per centum fixed by law, and shall account for the same to the treasury, in the same manner, and at the same time he accounts for the revenue of his county. The clerk shall certify forthwith to the sheriff or collector, and also to the auditor of public accounts, the list and value of taxable property of any individual triple taxed by order of court, and that the same was triple taxed. And the sheriff shall proceed to collect three times the per centum fixed on the value, in the same manner as other taxes; and shall account for and pay the same to the treasury, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as the other revenue from his county.

§ 16. The lands of non-residents shall be listed, the value thereof ascertained and fixed, and proceedings had in relation thereto as now prescribed by law.

§ 17. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of an act approved on the thirty-first day of January, 1814, entitled "an act to amend the several laws establishing a permanent revenue," as requires every person giving into a commissioner his or her list of taxable property, to add thereto the value of the property contained in such list, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* however, that each and every person owning, holding or possessing a wholesale or retail store or stores, shall list the same for taxation, and shall add thereto the whole amount of the value of all the merchandise procured and purchased by him or her for the year next preceding, at the prime cost thereof, excepting thereout goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in the United States; and shall also make oath to the prime cost of said merchandise manufactured in the United States; and shall also make oath to the prime cost of said merchandise, to the best of his recollection, knowledge and belief.

§ 18. The clerks of the county courts respectively, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every failure of duty which they are required to perform by this act. Every commissioner appointed under this act, shall give in to the county court of his county, at their first term after he shall have returned to the clerk the lists of taxable property taken in by him, a list of his taxable property, and make oath to the correctness thereof, in like manner as other persons giving in lists are required to do; which list, after the court shall have added and affixed the value of the property contained therein, shall be inserted in the alphabetical book returned by said commissioner as before required; and every commissioner, for failing to give in a list of his taxable property as before required, or for giving a false, fraudulent or imperfect list, shall be subject to be fined and triple taxed, and proceeded against in the same manner as other delinquents under this act.

§ 19. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of all laws as require the county courts in this commonwealth to appoint a fit person in the bounds of each militia company, to receive and take in lists of taxable property, and all laws which come within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 20. *Be it further enacted,* That no justice of the peace shall be appointed a commissioner under the provisions of this act.

§ 21. The county courts of each county shall certify to the auditor of public accounts the amount allowed to each commissioner, and also the sum to which each clerk shall be entitled for services rendered under this act; and the auditor shall issue his warrant on the treasurer for the same.

§ 22. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be necessary for a commissioner to view or examine any property listed for taxation, but each person giving in a list as aforesaid shall answer on oath, if required, (which oath the commissioner is authorized to administer) all questions put by said commissioner as to the description, situation, improvements and qualities of the property listed for taxation, to enable the commissioner to judge of the value thereof.

§ 23. *Be it further enacted,* That any person aggrieved by the valuation of a

commissioner, shall be allowed an appeal from such valuation to the county court appointing the commissioner, at their next term after such valuation is returned to the clerk of such court; whereupon the said court may, upon hearing testimony, or from their own knowledge, correct such valuation, if it is proper so to do.

§ 24. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or repeal any of the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "an act for encouraging the importation of goods by the port of New Orleans," approved February 3d, 1817.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

FATAL DUEL!

By the following extracts, it will be seen with deep regret that a most distinguished and invaluable citizen of Virginia has fallen in a desperate duel. We know nothing of his adversary, except that we have understood him to be a respectable young man, and a distant relative of General MASON. The unfortunate conflict originated from a controversy between the General and Mr. Mercer of Congress.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Washington City, Feb. 5.

Gen. ARMISTEAD T. MASON is now in town; he has again challenged McCARTY, who has accepted. They were to fight this evening at 5 o'clock, in this district, with muskets loaded with buckshot, at 10 feet. Shot could not be obtained; and it is postponed till tomorrow morning.

ANOTHER EXTRACT, DATED

Washington City, Feb. 6.

"This morning, at 10 o'clock, Gen. MASON fell in a duel with McCARTY, whom he challenged on yesterday! The General died in a few minutes. McCARTY was wounded, but not mortally; the contents of General MASON's musket having been interrupted by striking the musket of his adversary."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. to a relative of the late General MASON, dated Feb. 6.

"It is with the most sincere feelings of regret I inform you that our worthy and excellent friend, Gen. A. T. MASON, has just fallen in a duel with Mr. John McCARTY! They fought, I understand, with muskets. This is an event which will be deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and involves not only domestic calamity, but a public loss. I sincerely condole with you on the occasion, knowing the affectionate intimacy which subsisted between you."

The frequent daring robberies committed upon the mail, have induced Mr. TALBOT to offer a resolution in Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the United States' mail on such routes as require it. Such a measure has undoubtedly become necessary; and we trust it will be adopted. The multiplication of robberies on the highway is truly alarming, rendering the persons as well as the money of travelers liable to imminent peril.

The debate on the Seminole War, still continued in congress at the latest dates. We have received Col. JOHNSON'S speech, which we shall lay before our readers next week. It contains, in our judgment some convincing arguments in support of the measures of Gen. JACKSON.

A list of the acts of the late general assembly of Kentucky, may be seen on the first page of the Gazette. Very few of them are of general importance; and those few are not, upon the whole, very favorable to the interest, or honorable to the character, of the state. The law to change the mode of taking lists of taxable property; the one to amend and continue the charter of the Bank of Kentucky, and that giving, for two years, the bonus of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to the Transylvania University, will probably prove, as far as they go, of public utility. We sincerely wish that more liberality and a more enlightened policy had marked the proceedings of our legislature: in this particular, we suffer much on a comparison with the governments of some of our sister states, by which the interests of learning, science, and internal improvement have been patronized, with a public spirit and wisdom worthy of the character of free republics. To the injudicious selection of directors of the numerous local banks which pervade our state, to represent its interests in the assembly, may be ascribed the contracted nature, the folly, and violence of most of the proceedings of this winter. Our's was indeed a *Bank Legislature*; and being so, we need not be surprised at their wretched conduct.

The senator and representatives from Fayette, and a few other gentlemen from other quarters, deserve well of their constituents. They made great exertions to stem the general current of infatuation and madness, and defeated one or two wild projects. We hope that the people

of Kentucky at large, true to themselves, will hereafter bestow their public trusts on men of correct principles and pure views, and that they will make it a point to exclude every man who is a bank officer or director from the legislature. The few good members, who ought to be re-elected to the assembly, will cheerfully, we have no doubt, resign their stations in bank, for the sake of establishing a sound general principle. When the interests of banks form so great a part of the subjects of legislation, it does appear to us that gentlemen, free from their immediate influence, should alone be elected to the legislature. This will ensure, in some degree, the adoption of measures with a single eye to the welfare of the community.

The most intelligent and respectable part of those who disapprove the execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister, found their disapprobation on a supposed violation of the laws and constitution of the United States. We have never been able to comprehend the force of this objection. These men certainly could not be under the protection of the laws or constitution of the United States, since they were taken and executed without our territorial limits, even admitting that our laws would extend to such a case occurring within our jurisdiction. They had offended against no law of the country, and of course were not obnoxious to any punishment on that account. They were taken as public enemies, and as such were subject to the law of war. If any law was violated in their execution, it was the law of nations and the law of war; and no law of this country, except so far as the law of nations is adopted and forms a part of the municipal law of the land. By the law of war we had an undoubted right to inflict on the enemy the same treatment which we received from him, and it cannot be questioned but that the commanding general was the proper person to administer this chastisement.—[*Eastern Argus.*]

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

Col. JOHNSON has made motions in congress to establish a military academy on the western waters, and to establish a school of practice for the artillery in the vicinity of Washington City. Mr. LOWNDES has successfully moved to amend the rules of the house, so as to require all appropriations for carrying treaties into effect to be made in bills distinct from general appropriation bills. Besides the members already mentioned in this paper as having taken part in the debate on the Seminole war in Congress, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. P. P. BARBOUR, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. STROTHER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. RHEA, Gen. HARRISON, Mr. SMYTH, Mr. ANDERSON, Col. JOHNSON and Mr. POINDEXTER have spoke in support of Gen. JACKSON'S conduct, and Mr. STORRS, Mr. MERCER, Mr. COLSTON, Mr. LOWNDES, and others in opposition to it. Mr. MERCER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for certain papers, the object of which was, he said, to show that America was the aggressor in the Seminole war. Mr. TALBOT has made a report in the U. States Senate, against the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of specie. On motion of Mr. EPPES, the military committee were instructed to report a bill to regulate the compensation to the army for fatigue duty; they accordingly reported a bill to that effect. JOSEPH LANCASTER has delivered two discourses in Washington on his system of education, and a resolution to admit him to a seat in the hall has been offered in the house of representatives.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington for the purpose of making preparations for a dinner in honor of Gen. JACKSON, two friends of the General informed the meeting, through the mayor, that he declined any attentions which they might intend to bestow upon him at this time, and thanked them for their contemplated civilities.

JAMES C. FISHER has been appointed President *pro tem.* of the Bank of the United States, with the understanding, it is said, that he is to resign at the first general meeting of the directors. GEO. WILLIAMS has resigned his office of director in that institution. Mr. SERGEANT, a member of the house of representatives, from Pennsylvania, has left Washington City for Philadelphia. It was reported that the executive anxiously wish the present directors to resign, and that Mr. S. is gone on to endeavor to facilitate this object.

The quantity of land sold at the Dec. sales in Missouri, is said to amount to about 45,000 acres; its average price is estimated at \$2 50 cents. Besides what has been disposed of at the public sales, a large quantity has been entered at private sale, at two dollars an acre. The Tammany Society of New-York have passed certain resolutions approving of Gen. JACKSON'S conduct in the Seminole war. Mr. MARPLE, the cashier of the Muskingum Bank, who was overtaken at Louisville and returned to Zanesville, where he is now at large, has given security for any deficiency that may be discovered in the funds of the bank. It was found that he had charged himself with large sums on the books of the bank, sufficient, it is supposed, to cover all deficiencies. Counterfeit 10 dollar notes have lately been discovered to be in circulation on the Bank of Illinois, at Shawanocetown, which have been altered from one dollar—easily discovered.

The Corvette John Adams has sailed from New York, with sealed orders. To the disgrace of Maryland, the bill so to

amend their constitution as to render Jews eligible to office, has been rejected by the legislature. The Duke of Wellington has been honored by the emperor with the title of *field marshal of Russia*, and dined in one of the emperor's military coats with him! Some young men of Hamburg, who had enrolled themselves in the South American service, have been arrested at the instance of the Spanish minister there. Others succeeded in getting to sea before the arrest could be made. United States bank stock was at 9 1/4 in New York, on the 27th ult. Sam. D. Ingham is appointed marshal of the eastern Pennsylvania district, in place of John Smith, resigned. The treaty lately made with Great Britain, has received the sanction of the Senate, and will be found in this paper. The house of representatives were in convocation on the 26th January, relative to Indian affairs. An American officer named *English* is said lately to have embraced the Mahometan religion at Constantinople. It is expected that JOHN C. SPENCER will be chosen in New York a senator in congress, in place of RUFUS KING. Mr. LAYMORE, from the committee on Post offices and Post roads in Congress, has reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the Mail in Steamboats between New Orleans and Louisville, Ky. which was twice read and committed.

ELLI SHORTRIDGE Esq. of Mount Sterling, has been appointed Circuit Judge of the 11th District, in the room of B. MILLS, who has been appointed to this District, and WM. WARREN, Esq. of Scott County, in the place of S. M. NOEL, rejected, but declines accepting.

MAIRED.

In Frankfort, Mr. THOMAS DUCKHAM, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA C. DRAKE. In the same place, Dr. GEORGE CALL, of Russellville, to Miss LUCY LEE, of Franklin.

THOMAS HICKER, Esq. will deliver an oration at the court-house, on the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SALES.

By Shreve & Combs. On Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, at the AUCTION ROOMS OF SHREVE & COMBS, WILL BE SOLD,

BROAD CLOTHS and Coatings, of various colors. Blue Plains and Cotton Cassimeres. Florentine Vestings and London Pins. Cotton Cambrics and Leno Muslins. Damask Table Cloths and Diapers. Red Bandannas and Silk Handkerchiefs. Worsted Hose and Beaver Gloves. Silk Twist and Patent Thread. Silk and Cotton Shawls. Fashionable Ribbons, assorted. Cassimere Shawls, various colors.

Also—A variety of HARDWARE, SADDLERY &c. 16 Doz. best GOAT-SKIN MOROCCO.

AND AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M. A collection of

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF Scott's Family Bible, with Notes &c. Conversations on Chemistry. Johnson's Reports, Hardin's Reports. Laws of Kentucky, Hughes's Reports. Hutchinson's Xenophon—(Greek). Sallust Delpina, Howard's Vocabulary (Greek). Neilson's Greek Exercises, Longinus. Niles's Aegestis, Port Folio, Quarterly Review. Dallas's Reports, and many other useful and entertaining works in French and English. Also a small assortment of

Watches & Jewelry. SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Com. Merchants. February 19, 1819.—1

University.

THE Citizens of Lexington are invited to attend at the Chapel of Transylvania University, on Monday the 22d inst., where an ORATION will be delivered by brother J. L. MAXWELL, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Union Philanthropic Society. February 19—11

Attention!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to meet at the upper market house, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed with twenty rounds of blank cartridges. A punctual attendance will be expected from the members of said company. By order of Capt. Thos. Monks, WM. H. HOLMES, Act. 1st sergt. February 19—11

Attention Artillery!

THE members of the Lexington Light Artillery Company will parade on Monday the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the arsenal. A salute in honor of Gen. WASHINGTON'S birth will be fired at 3 in the morning. By order of Capt. Leslie Combs, ASA WILGUS, 1st sergt. February 19, 1819.—11

Taken Up

By Thomas Longan living in Fayette County, near Bethel Meeting House one Black Mare Colt, supposed to be three years old next spring, about 14 1/2 hands high—has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock, but the brand is not perceivable, appraised to \$20; this 11th day of December, 1818. Copy, attest, JAS. WOOD, J. P. Feb. 19—11

Wood for Sale.

WE would sell about three hundred Cords of excellent, seasoned WOOD, and deliver it, if required, anywhere in town. We have also on hand, 2 or 3000 bushels of BRAN, SHORTS, and SHIP STUFF, which will be sold very low. JOHN & THO. P. HART. January 8, 1819—11

Lexington Athenaeum.

THE subscribers to the Athenaeum, who have not already paid their subscriptions, are requested to pay the same to either of the undersigned, who are the Committee of Arrangement; and those who wish to become subscribers to the institution, will please apply to the Committee.

JOHN D. CLIFFORD, } Committee. ISAAC THOMAS, } JAMES H. PALMER, } Lexington, Feb. 12, 1819—3. [Mr. Thomas Sprague is appointed Room Keeper.]

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,
Main street, fronting the Old Market Place,
HAVE just received their full supply, consisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Rose, Point and Duff Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinets, Stocking, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toffinet Vesting; Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambric Shirts; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers; Pelasee Cloth, Plush and Merino Trimmings; Bombazettes, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furroed Gloves, &c. &c.

A large assortment of **DELF-WARE, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER HANGINGS.**
Also,
3 gr. casks 4th proof Cognac Brandy
2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine.
Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-19

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers wish to purchase about 200 HOGSHEADS OF **Prime Tobacco,** For which the highest price will be given.
GEO. TROTTER & SON.
Jan. 15-19

HARD-WARE.

TO the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months, at a low advance, by
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Main street, Lexington.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of **MERCHANDISE,** consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the **DRY GOODS LINE,** GROCERIES, of the best quality, and EVERY VARIETY OF **HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE.**
Also, best manufactured **PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,** at the lowest prices.
All of which will be sold on the best terms.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

Seebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of **DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETTS, HAND-WARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of **BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.**
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

The Editors of the **Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot,** will please to insert the above three times.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are opening a choice collection of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** Which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.
N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
T. T. & Co.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of **T. E. BOSWELL & CO.**
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.
Jan. 1, 1819-19



C. B. MELWEE, CABINET MAKER,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Hankin, where he solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER.
Two or three good Workmen will find constant employ and liberal wages, by applying as above.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where **RALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE,** of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of **TAR.**
MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-19

ALMANACS.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, At the Kentucky Gazette Office, Lexington, **THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC For 1819,**
By the Grace, Dozen or single one.
October 9, 1818-19

TOBACCO WANTED.

JUST received from NEW YORK, a well assorted invoice of Merchandise, consisting chiefly of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**
to the amount of \$3,000, lately purchased there on the best terms; the whole or any part of them will be exchanged for **crisp tobacco** of a good quality at the market prices. Apply to **G. WOODWARD, Main Street.**
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-19

New & Cheap Goods,

OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.
THE subscribers have just opened an elegant and complete assortment of **MERCHANDISE,** which they will sell at their usual reduced prices, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are

Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad cloths
Do do do do do pelasee do
Spotted ratinets, casimeres, flannels and Salsbury flannels
Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazettes
Rose and point blankets
Irish linens and sheetings
Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every description of fancy articles
An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen
Together with an entire assortment of Liverpool ware.
GEO. TROTTER & SON.
Jan. 15-19

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington on the 14th day of January 1819, the following ordinances passed the first readings, To wit:

BETTER ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Town of Lexington, that any person (except in cases of fire) who shall remove or cause to be removed any one of the public Ladders or Firehooks from the market houses on Water street or either of them, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars to be recovered and appropriated agreeably to the acts of Assembly and ordinances now in force.
And be it further ordained, that the laws now in force respecting the opening the markets by clerks thereof at a certain hour be and are hereby repealed and that purchases and sales be permitted at any time in the market house.
Copy. Attest. H. B. SMITH, Clk.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-19

Watch and Clock Making.

HENRY FLETCHER
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has employed a first rate Watch Maker, recently from London, who is able from many years' experience in that metropolis and other cities in Europe, to repair in the most faithful manner, all kinds of Repeating, Musical, Horizontal, Patent Lever, Duplex, and Plain Watches, and all kinds of CLOCKS. He is confident from the experience of the workman, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands. All orders will be executed with promptness.
Also—Watch Maker's Tools and Materials of the best quality.
Dec. 18, 1818-19

Reiser & Coghlan.

At the Sign of the Ledger, Main Street, HAVE FOR SALE, **HOUSE CARPENTERS' BOOK OF PRICES,** AND RULES FOR MEASURING AND VALUING ALL THEIR DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORK.
Lexington, Jan. 22-31

Fresh Garden Seeds

NEW imported from Philadelphia, formerly sold at W. MENTELLE'S store and now at Mr. HENRY I. I. ROBERT'S Confectionary Shop.
January 22, 1819-19

Rich Mantle Clocks

HENRY FLETCHER, corner of Main street and Jordan's Row, has just received an assortment of **MANTLE CLOCKS,** which in point of elegance are superior to any thing of the kind ever imported into this country; they run two weeks without winding, and are warranted correct time keepers.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-19

ELECTION.

THE Shareholders in the **Payette Paper Manufacturing Company** are hereby notified that an Election will be held at their Paper Mill on the 2d Monday in February next for a President and two Directors for the ensuing year ending on the 2d Monday in February 1820.

WM. S. DALLAM, Clk.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-19

Brick Moulding.

ANY person wishing to contract for the moulding and burning of Brick may hear of employment for an entire season. The place the job is to be undertaken in is the new Town of Albion, in the Illinois Territory. ALSO, Any person willing to contract for Building in that town, proposals will be received by Mr. RICH. FLOWER—Inquire of the printer.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819-19

FOR SALE.

AN elegant small FARM, containing 150 acres of first rate Land, lying in Woodford county, Ky. six miles south of Versailles, and adjoining Mortonsville—There is several fine springs on this place; about 130 acres under first rate fence, seventeen or eighteen hundred yards of said fence is stone, the balance in good repair. About ninety acres is now to cultivate, and about thirty in Pastures of the first quality; a comfortable hued Log dwelling House; an elegant stone Kitchen; stone Spring House, and other convenient buildings. There are several Water Mills convenient; the Kentucky river 3 1/2 miles distant, and several other conveniences too tedious to mention. The title is indisputable, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
January 22, 1819-19

For Sale a Valuable Farm.

Lying on Shannon's run, South Elkhorn, eight miles west of Lexington, containing 230 acres, 3 grs. and 22 poles. This place is well watered, well timbered, and calculated to make two small farms: about 80 acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling-House, and convenient out-houses, Orchard, and Meadows. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, now living on the premises.
Likewise, a PLANTATION WAGON for sale.
T. BELL.
January 8, 1819-19

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fractional townships in range 19 township 53

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 43 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President: **JOSIAH MEIGS,** Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.
August 7-38

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President: **JOSIAH MEIGS,** Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri Territory. The map is now engraving for
Chief Clerk, General Land Office,
May 22, 1818-19

By Authority.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz. At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Township numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20
17 & 18 10 11 12 13
14 15 16
18 17 18 19
19 20
19 10 11 16 17 18
20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Townships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in [range 4]

17 18 20 3
17 18 2
17 1

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

7 7 8 9 10 11
6 7 8 9 10 11
5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President: **JOSIAH MEIGS,** Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week until the 1st of May next.
Dec. 13, 1818-19

Bills of Exchange.

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.
E. SALOMON, Cashier.
Jan. 1, 1819-19

State of Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.
OCTOBER TERM, 1818.

William Bridges, Complainant, }
AGAINST } IN CHANCERY.
William Hays's heirs, Defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hays, Boon Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Isaac Vanbibber and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Hays, Joshua Dodson and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Hays, Lewis Jones and Delinda his wife, late Delinda Hays, heirs at law of William Hays, deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless they shall appear here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy. Teste, **ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m.c.**
December 18, 1818-19

State of Kentucky:

GREENUP COUNTY, SCT.
October Circuit Court, 1818.

Ann C. Hughes, Robt. Hughes, James Hughes, Patsey Hughes and Elizabeth Hughes, heirs and legal representatives of James Hughes, dec'd. complainants—

AGAINST } IN CHANCERY.
Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Shore, dec'd. and George Johnson, defendants.

THE defendants, Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Shore, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—Therefore, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two calendar months successively. A copy—Teste, **George Bartley, D. C. G. C. C.**
January 15, 1819-19

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000
2 " of 10,000 " is 10,000
3 " of 5,000 " is 15,000
5 " of 1,000 " is 5,000
12 " of 500 " is 6,000
15 " of 100 " is 1,500
650 " of 50 " is 32,500
658 Prizes. \$109,000
1312 Blanks.

2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First draw No. will be entitled to \$1,000
First 500 Blanks, each to 50
First draw No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000
First " " on the 6th day's " 5,000
First " " on the 7th day's " 1,000
First " " on the 8th day's " 5,000
First " " on the 9th day's " 10,000
First " " on the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000

The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh day's drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars; Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the seventh.

The \$5,000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first draw numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for the first draw number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-offices in the neighborhood of which tickets may have been sold.

Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be had of THOMAS JANNEY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant prospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquiring fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope, that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and the infirm, and to the most efficient means of affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lottery.

The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress, and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims of obstructive and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obtaining the former unusually great, for a very rapid sale of the tickets.

ANDREW MCALLA,
THOMAS JANNEY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. GAINES,
STERLING ALLEN,
Lexington, Ky. Jan. 1, 1819-19

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

ON the 15th of January, at my farm, six miles from Lexington, a man's SADDLE and BRIDLE, MARTINGALE, BLANKET and SINGLET. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges.
ISAAC ROMAN.
Jan. 29-31

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHICKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29-19

REMOVAL.

T. E. TAYLOR, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed from Cheapside to Main street, with in one door of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, where all orders with which they favor him shall be executed in the most elegant and fashionable style, and with punctuality.
N. B.—A few first rate workmen wanted.
Lexington, Jan. 15-19

State of Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.
OCTOBER TERM, 1818.

Randall Walker, Complainant, }
AGAINST } IN CHANCERY.
John Joubert and }
Smith's Paynes, } Defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant, Smith Payne, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant, Smith Payne, shall enter his appearance here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy. Teste, **ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m.c.**
December 18, 1818-19

State of Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.
OCTOBER TERM, 1818.

Duval Trimble, Complainant, }
AGAINST } IN CHANCERY.
John Henderson, &c. Defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Charles Atkins, son and heir at law of Thomas Atkins, deceased, and Nancy Davis, late Nancy Atkins, late widow and relict of Thomas Atkins, and the unknown heirs of James Hines, James Gray, Joseph Turner, and Nathaniel Logan, deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless they shall appear here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.

A Copy. Teste, **ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m.c.**
December 18, 1818-19

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.
Kentucky District, }
November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts. against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.
JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. is at the present term rescinded; and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 23d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.
JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-19

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Rel's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that application will be made to